February: Animal Safety:

- **Asking Permission**: Teach children to always ask permission before petting a dog or other animals. Explain that some animals may be scared or need space, and it's always best to check first.
- **Respecting Animals**: Explain the importance of being gentle with animals, such as not teasing them, hugging them too tightly, or disturbing them when they're eating or sleeping.
- **Feeding Animals Safely:** Never feed animals without adult supervision and only give them appropriate food.
- **Danger of Touching Large Animals from the Back:** Avoid approaching or touching large animals, like Donkeys, alpaca, goat, horses or cows, from behind, as they might get startled or feel threatened.
- **No Chasing Animals:** Teach them not to chase or run after animals, as it can make them feel scared or unsafe.
- **Just Watch from a Distance:** Encourage them to observe animals from a safe distance without trying to touch or interact closely unless it's safe to do so.

March: Stranger Safety:

- **Safe Adults**: Help children recognize adults they can trust by showing examples like teachers, police officers, or friendly store employees. Explain that safe adults are people who help and protect them.
- **What to Do if a Stranger Approaches**: Teach children to say a loud and firm "No!" if a stranger tries to talk to them or ask them to go somewhere. Then, they should immediately run to a trusted adult, like a parent or teacher. Reinforce that they should never go anywhere with someone they don't know without asking their parent first.

April: Traffic Safety:

- **Traffic Signals and Signs**: Introduce traffic lights and pedestrian crossing signs by associating red with "stop," green with "go," and yellow with "slow." Show them where pedestrian crossings are, explaining that these are the safe places to walk.
- **Holding Hands Near Streets**: When walking near streets, children should always hold an adult's hand. Teach them to stop and look both ways before crossing, even when they're with an adult, to reinforce safety habits.

May: Water Safety:

- **Staying Away from Water**: Teach children to never go near pools, ponds, or lakes without an adult. Explain that water can be dangerous, and they should always have a grown-up with them when they are near it.
- **Life Jackets and Floatation Devices**: Reinforce the importance of wearing life jackets in places like pools, beaches, or boats. Teach them that life jackets help keep them safe and float on top of water.

June: Fire Safety:

- **Identifying Hot Things**: Show them objects that are hot and shouldn't be touched, such as stoves, candles, or boiling water. Explain that these things can hurt them if they touch them.
- **Stop, Drop, and Roll**: Teach children the Stop, Drop, and Roll technique if their clothes catch fire. Practice the steps so they can act quickly if needed.

July: Playground Safety:

- **Climbing and Sliding**: Show children how to safely climb on jungle gyms or slides by taking turns and being careful with their feet. Reinforce the idea of playing one at a time to avoid accidents.
- **Avoiding Pushing or Crowding**: Explain that children should wait their turn when playing on playground equipment. Teach them not to push or crowd others, as this can cause falls or accidents.

August: School Bus Safety:

- **Bus Safety Rules**: Explain that children should stay seated on the bus and keep their arms and heads inside at all times. Teach them to never distract the driver, as it's important to stay safe while the bus is moving.
- **Getting On and Off the Bus**: Before crossing in front of the bus, children should wait for the driver to signal. Explain that they should always cross in front of the bus so the driver can see them.
- **How to Exit in an Emergency:**
    - Identify emergency exits, such as rear doors, side windows, or roof hatches.
    - Teach and show children how to use emergency door buttons to open exits if needed.
    - Understand the use of an emergency hammer to break the glass safely, focusing on striking the corners of the window for easier breakage.

September: Poison Prevention:

- **Recognizing Harmful Items**: Help children identify items around the house that are dangerous, such as cleaning products, medicines, and chemicals. Use simple words like "don't touch" and "ask a grown-up first."
- **Poison Warning Labels**: Show them poison warning labels with symbols like the skull and crossbones and explain that this mean something is dangerous and should not be touched or eaten.
- **Safe Use of Medicine**: Teach children that medicine should always be taken with a grown-up. Explain that medicine can be helpful when an adult gives it to them, but it can also be dangerous if taken without permission or without an adult's help. Reinforce that they should never take medicine, even if it looks like candy, and always ask a trusted adult before touching or taking any kind of medicine.

October: Body Safety:

- **Knowing Body Parts**: Teach children the proper names for their body parts. This helps them feel comfortable talking about their body if they ever need help or to explain something.
- **No, Go, Tell**: Reinforce the rule of "No, Go, Tell." If someone touches them in a way that feels uncomfortable or wrong, they should say **"No,"** then **go** away from the situation and **tell** a trusted adult immediately.

November: Home Safety:

- **Electrical Outlets and Sharp Tools**: Teach children to never touch electrical outlets or sharp tools like scissors and knives. Explain that these can hurt them, and they should always ask for help when using something sharp or plugged in.
- **Supervision with Doors and Windows**: Teach children not to open doors or windows without an adult's permission. Reinforce that only grown-ups should open and close these, to keep everyone safe inside.

December: Emergency Preparedness:

- **Memorizing Important Information**: Help children learn their full name, their parents' names, and their home address. You can use fun songs or games to make memorization easier.
- **Dialing emergency numbers**: 111 (child protection), 112 (lifesaving services), 113 (police), 114 (fire), and 115 (first aid) Teach children that these numbers is for emergencies and help them practice what they would say if they needed help. Practice saying, "My name is [name], I need help because [describe the emergency]."

January: Safe Eating Habits:

- **Chewing and Avoiding Small Items**: Encourage children to chew their food properly and not put small items like toys or non-food objects in their mouths. Explain the risk of choking and help them understand when food needs to be chewed well.
- **Sitting While Eating**: Teach children to sit still while eating and not talk with their mouths full. Reinforce that sitting down while eating helps prevent choking and spills.

Additional: Lost-and-Found Protocol:

- **Staying in One Spot**: If a child gets separated from their parent or caregiver, they should stay in one spot and not wander off. Teach them to look for a safe adult like a store employee, someone in a uniform, or anyone who looks friendly and trustworthy.
- **Asking for Help**: Encourage children to look for adults with name tags or uniforms if they need help. Teach them that it's okay to ask for help when they are lost.